

## BRIEF REVIEW OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

### RECORD OF THE MOST IMPOR- TANT HAPPENINGS IN ITEM- IZED FORM.

### HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Civilized World and Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

The executors of the Marshall Field estate in Chicago have agreed to pay \$1,000,000 in settlement of the claims for back taxes which have been pending against that estate for two years. The full claim was \$1,730,000.

City Marshal William Abney of Marion, Ill., shot and killed Ambrose Grogan and Frank Blake on the street in a fight following the marshal's attempts to send the men home.

The Continental limited passenger train on the Wabash railroad, west bound, was derailed by a broken rail at Delhi, Ont. No one was badly injured.

The village of Cahokia, the oldest settlement in Illinois, was placed in the hands of a receiver because its financial affairs were entangled.

Count Hadik, whose engagement with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York has been reported, declared in Vienna that the report was a fabrication.

Rev. Charles M. Carroll, pastor of the Howe Avenue Congregational church of Cleveland, O., tendered his resignation to accept the superintendency of the anti-saloon league in the Pittsburg district.

Night riders invaded Fredonia, Ky., locked up some of the citizens and then blew up a tobacco factory and burned a tobacco barn a few miles away, the loss being \$10,000.

The big English ship-building syndicate of Sir James Laing & Son has suspended. The yards of the syndicate at Sunderland and Deptford employed 5,000 men.

John W. Oliver, editor and principal owner of the Yonkers Statesman, died at his home in Yonkers, N. Y. at the age of 92. He with his brother, Isaac Oliver, founded the Sons of Temperance.

L. C. Hutchins, vice-president of the Fort Worth (Tex.) National bank, and C. A. Beasley, president of the American Bank and Trust company of San Antonio, Tex., both committed suicide because of ill health.

Drum Major James D. Elderkin, a veteran of the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars, died in Detroit, Mich.

Three persons were asphyxiated and two probably were rendered fatally ill in Cleveland, O., by escaping gas fumes. The dead are John Gehring, an auctioneer; his wife Ida, and his niece, Mrs. Pansy Brockway, of Peoria, Ill.

Elvin Newby, a prominent farmer of Valley View, Ky., shot and killed his wife, and then committed suicide.

All arrangements were completed for the start of six automobiles on the New York-to-Paris race, in which the cars will go through Alaska and across Siberia.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to W. D. Foulke, vigorously denied that he had used federal patronage to secure the nomination of Secretary Taft as a presidential candidate.

Frank W. Gould, president of the Union Malleable Iron Company of Moline, Ill., and president of the board of trustees of the Western Illinois hospital for the insane at Watertown, committed suicide while deranged by worry over financial matters.

Capt. William M. Forrest, son of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the confederate cavalry leader, died in Memphis, Tenn.

The Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company of Chicago, a large paint concern, was put in the hands of receivers.

It was reported in St. Petersburg that the police had discovered a plot to blow up the czar by 17 bombs distributed through the palace.

Judge Weaver of Birmingham, Ala., decided that the section of the "blue laws" forbidding the game of golf on Sunday was unconstitutional.

The diamond trust issued a notice that the present price of diamonds will be maintained.

The residence of W. D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, in Ottawa, Ill., was destroyed by fire. Loss is \$150,000.

Contracts to build airships for the army were awarded to J. F. Scott of Chicago, A. M. Herring of New York and Wright Bros. of Dayton, O.

Mrs. Cleo Walton of San Francisco committed suicide in New York.

Residents of Lanesville and Still River, in the Housatonic river valley between Brookfield and New Milford, Conn., were startled by two distinct earthquake shocks and several large cracks appeared in the earth.

President Roosevelt temporarily suspended as public printer Charles A. Stillness and appointed William S. Rositter temporarily to fill the duties of that office. The action, as explained officially, is to facilitate the investigation now being made of the government printing office by congress.

Mrs. Honorah Kinney died in Detroit, Wis., at the age of one hundred years and three months.

Dr. H. Laidley, one of St. Louis' most prominent physicians, and who was medical director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage.

C. W. Johnstone of Boston, who has been searching for a big shipment of gold which sank with the burning steamer Golden Gate off Manzanillo in 1902, has turned up in San Francisco with a report of failure.

Concurring in the recommendation of acting Public Printer Rositter, the president canceled the contract of the government with the Audit System and ordered its election from the government printing office at the end of six days. The Audit System is the corporate name of the cost-accounting method which was installed more than a year ago by Public Printer Stillness.

Caid Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard and next to the sultan the most influential man in Morocco, arrived in Tangier under an escort from the Bandit Raisuli, who has held him under bondage for the past seven months.

At the request of United States District Attorney Stimson Albert B. Boardman, counsel for Charles W. Morse, the New York financier, cabled his client at Liverpool to return at once.

Robert Mitchell, colored, an alleged murderer, was taken from a deputy sheriff by a mob at Oak Grove, La., and lynched.

Owing to recent heavy withdrawals the Copenhagen Freeholders' bank temporarily suspended payments. The bank's capital is about \$5,000,000.

Highwaymen in the vicinity of Woburn, Mass., shot two policemen and several other persons who tried to arrest them.

Two men were killed and several other persons were slightly injured when part of a passenger train on the Western Maryland railroad jumped the track and toppled over an embankment at Gorman, W. Va.

Fire in an apartment house resulted in the death of three persons.

Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the divorce court in London, granted the countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, a decree nullifying her marriage to the earl of Yarmouth.

Samuel Floyd Angus, former owner of the Detroit American league baseball club and prominent as a capitalist, died at his home in Detroit.

Jack Long, white, was lynched near Newberry, a small mining town in Florida. He was accused of the murder of Elias Sapp, a prominent farmer.

The Democratic state committee decided to hold the state convention in Indianapolis March 25 and 26.

Republican factions in Florida held two state conventions in the same hall, one endorsing Taft and the other condemning the use of federal patronage to secure delegates.

An exposition designed to show the best methods of safeguarding workmen and protecting the general public will be held in New York beginning early in April under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene.

Ernest Douglas, the mysterious forger who was found murdered in Baltimore on January 16, was in reality Count Henrico Douglas Scott, a member of an Italian noble family.

Alvah H. Martin of Portsmouth, Va., was appointed a member of the Republican national committee to succeed the late George E. Bowden.

Five firemen were injured and \$120,000 damage done by a fire in the Alshuler block in Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens of Haverhill, Mass., killed her little daughter and son by cutting their throats with a razor.

Viscount Aoki, ex-ambassador to Washington, was made a privy councillor by the emperor of Japan.

Gustav Walstedt, a carpenter of Chicago, crazed by an attack of grippe, killed his nine-year-old daughter and himself.

Senhor Franco, the former premier of Portugal, arrived in Madrid from Lisbon. He was accompanied by his wife and son. In the evening he boarded the "south express," presumably for Paris.

The senate passed the bill placing Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard on the retired list of the army as a lieutenant general.

The United Fruit company's steamer Auselm was wrecked on a reef off the coast of Spanish Honduras.

Charles W. Morse, organizer of the ice combine and of the Consolidated Steamship company, and a few months ago regarded as one of the greatest financiers in America, has disappeared. His creditors attached all his property in New York, including his residence at 728 Fifth avenue, in a suit for \$243,221 begun by Charles A. Hanna, national bank examiner, as receiver of the National Bank of North America, which Morse controlled.

Three prominent ice dealers of Toledo, O., were sent to prison for six months for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Mrs. Mary Sherry died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 102 years.

George D. Wise, for many years a member of congress from the Third Virginia district, died in Richmond. He was unmarried and 72 years old.

Hundreds of the unemployed gathered in St. Louis to attend a convention of the Brotherhood Welfare association.

Mrs. P. H. Hough, wife of the superintendent of the Beardstown division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was shot in the head and seriously wounded by a lad who shot at the train on which she was a passenger.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup in the United States circuit court of appeals granted a writ of superseas in the case of Rev. James E. Kaye of Oak Park, Ill., who was convicted of counterfeiting.

Fire in the business district of Peoria, Ill., destroyed nearly a block of buildings, the loss being \$400,000.

Admiral do Amaral, the new Portuguese premier, succeeded in uniting the various factions in a new cabinet and it was given out that the entire policy of Franco will be reversed, repressive measure being abolished and government by decree being withdrawn.

King Manuel of Portugal signed three decrees abolishing repressive measures. Franco, the former premier, was said to have fled to Spain. Revolutionists in Oporto captured the city hall and raised a red flag, but were routed by the municipal guard.

The funeral of the late King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis was held in Lisbon. Former Premier Franco arrived in Bordeaux and staid over night, not telling his destination.

Officials at Oporto, Portugal, discovered a plot to seize the city, destroy all lines of communication and proclaim a republic. The leaders and many others were arrested.

Warden Haddock of the West Virginia penitentiary was killed by falling from a fifth story window of a sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich.

Charles W. Morse, being interviewed on the arrival of the Campana at Queenstown, denied that he was fleeing from creditors and said he would start back to New York in about ten days.

Albert West and Edward Williams, negroes, were hanged in the parish jail at Lake Charles, La. West was hanged first. The rope broke when the trap was sprung, but he was quickly strung up again and soon strangled to death.

Miss Harriet Baird Huey, former president of the Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, committed suicide at her home in Philadelphia by inhaling illuminating gas.

Wagner's elevator at Storm Lake, Ia., was destroyed by fire. The total loss is about \$70,000.

S. A. Moody of St. Louis was found dead in his room at the Hotel Richmond, San Diego, Cal. He was 69 years old and was a pioneer resident of Webster Grove, a suburb of St. Louis.

Ray county, Missouri, voted in favor of local option by a majority of 1,975 out of a total of 2,560. Sixty-seven of the 114 counties in Missouri are now "dry."

Frank H. Hitchcock announced that he would resign as first assistant postmaster general to assume charge of Secretary Taft's canvass for the presidential nomination.

Boy tramps who were drawn to St. Louis by the national convention of the unemployed and who were not permitted in the councils, which were limited to "hoboes," held a meeting at which addresses were made by men of reputation among the wanderers.

Ten men were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Port Hood, N. S. Franklin L. Greenleaf, one of the most prominent figures in grain and flour circles and one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, is dead.

John Williams, 53 years old, was shot and almost instantly killed in Chicago by his son, Wilhelm Williams, 22 years old, who then fired a bullet into his own brain. Both were out of work and the son was intoxicated.

Two persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a rooming house in South Sioux City, Neb.

The American battleship fleet set sail from Punta Arenas after an official reception by the governor of the territory of Magellan.

The Isthmian canal commission awarded a contract to the General Electric company for furnishing a power plant to handle the material to be used in the construction of the Gatun locks, at a price between \$194,000 and \$197,000.

C. N. Bell, a pioneer attorney of Minnesota who drafted the first city charter of St. Paul, is dead.

Ten persons were injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Franklinville, N. Y.

C. W. Milbrath, former city treasurer and state assemblyman, and for years one of the most respected citizens of Milwaukee, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years for the embezzlement of \$300 from a client.

An Erie passenger train struck and instantly killed Daniel Thomas and Mrs. Phoebe Taylor at a crossing at Hills Tower, near Tallmadge, O.

More than \$250,000 in the treasury of New York city, owing to former employees, has not been called for.

Dr. Albert Harrison Mixer, professor emeritus of modern languages at the University of Rochester, died in Rochester, aged 55 years. He was a member of the original faculty of the university in 1850.

Former County Judge James Hargis, for many years member of the Kentucky Democratic executive committee, accused of complicity in many murders and a prominent figure in the feuds which have disrupted Breathitt county for several years, was shot and instantly killed in his general store at Jackson, Ky., by his son, Beach Hargis, whom he censured for drinking.

Night riders near Adams, Tenn., burned several barns full of tobacco, shot H. C. Lawrence and his son and whipped a negro.

Hillzards and snow and sleet storms were general throughout the northern states, paralyzing transportation and causing great suffering.

Mrs. Felix Jones, an 18-year-old bride, was shot and instantly killed at El Dorado, Ark., by her father, Andrew Bradshaw, as she attempted to shield her husband.

George F. Goddard, 73, well known as one of the pioneer millers and flour dealers of St. Louis, died suddenly from heart disease.

Louis Aukland of Menasha, Wis., shot and dangerously wounded his wife and son.

## Jesus Heals the Nobleman's Son

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 16, 1908  
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 4:46-54. Memory verses 49, 50. GOLDEN TEXT.—"The man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him, and he went his way."—John 4:50. TIME.—December, A. D. 30, or possibly early in January, A. D. 31. A few days after the last lesson. Beginning of second year of Jesus' ministry, known as the Galilean ministry. John the Baptist was still preaching in wilderness of Judea.

PLACE.—Cana of Galilee, a few miles from Nazareth, and Capernaum, a city 20 or 25 miles to the northeast, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Miracles as an Aid to Faith.—Matt. 9:9; 11:2 (compare with Isa. 28: 11, 12); 13:12; 17:24; Mark 2:10, 12; 7:31; Luke 2:24; 7:16; 9:43; John 2:11, 18-25; 3:2, 4, 8, 17, 18; 4:11, 12; 5: 10, 11; 6: 10, 11; 7: 30, 31; 8: 12, 13; 9: 11, 12; 10: 1, 2; 11: 1, 2; 12: 1, 2; 13: 1, 2; 14: 1, 2; 15: 1, 2; 16: 1, 2; 17: 1, 2; 18: 1, 2; 19: 1, 2; 20: 1, 2; 21: 1, 2; 22: 1, 2; 23: 1, 2; 24: 1, 2; 25: 1, 2; 26: 1, 2; 27: 1, 2; 28: 1, 2; 29: 1, 2; 30: 1, 2; 31: 1, 2; 32: 1, 2; 33: 1, 2; 34: 1, 2; 35: 1, 2; 36: 1, 2; 37: 1, 2; 38: 1, 2; 39: 1, 2; 40: 1, 2; 41: 1, 2; 42: 1, 2; 43: 1, 2; 44: 1, 2; 45: 1, 2; 46: 1, 2; 47: 1, 2; 48: 1, 2; 49: 1, 2; 50: 1, 2; 51: 1, 2; 52: 1, 2; 53: 1, 2; 54: 1, 2; 55: 1, 2; 56: 1, 2; 57: 1, 2; 58: 1, 2; 59: 1, 2; 60: 1, 2; 61: 1, 2; 62: 1, 2; 63: 1, 2; 64: 1, 2; 65: 1, 2; 66: 1, 2; 67: 1, 2; 68: 1, 2; 69: 1, 2; 70: 1, 2; 71: 1, 2; 72: 1, 2; 73: 1, 2; 74: 1, 2; 75: 1, 2; 76: 1, 2; 77: 1, 2; 78: 1, 2; 79: 1, 2; 80: 1, 2; 81: 1, 2; 82: 1, 2; 83: 1, 2; 84: 1, 2; 85: 1, 2; 86: 1, 2; 87: 1, 2; 88: 1, 2; 89: 1, 2; 90: 1, 2; 91: 1, 2; 92: 1, 2; 93: 1, 2; 94: 1, 2; 95: 1, 2; 96: 1, 2; 97: 1, 2; 98: 1, 2; 99: 1, 2; 100: 1, 2.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 45. "The Galileans received him," because they had "seen all the things that he did at Jerusalem at the feast" (John 2:14-17, 23; 3:2). Because the miracles were signs and proofs that Jesus came from God, and they endorsed his message. The miracles were no breaking or changing of the laws of nature, but were the personal will of God acting directly upon the needs of men.

A miracle is simply God's doing with his infinite power the same quality of action, though vastly greater in degree, that we do every hour when we exert our personal will amid the forces of nature. I lift up a book, I turn on the water from the water-works, and make a shower on my parched lawn or garden. I stop a part of the machinery in the factory and rescue a child caught in its wheels.

If Jesus was divine they were as natural to him as any other act of his will. They were object-lessons in the spirit and the work of the Gospel, the principles of which he had been teaching. Every miracle is a visible picture before men of the character of God, of the nature of the Gospel, of the loving-kindness of our Saviour, of his power to help, of the wonders of grace he can work in our hearts, of his power to deliver from the diseases of sin.

V. 47. "When he had heard that Jesus was come . . . into Galilee." He must have heard about him, and especially of the miracle at Cana. It was the knowledge of what Jesus had already done that gave him faith to believe that he might cure his son.

Earnest Seeking.—The faith was so strong that "he went unto him," from Capernaum to Cana, 25 miles away, a long day's journey. Jesus must help, or there was no hope. The fact that he went to Jesus shows that he had some faith, and that his faith, that was theoretical from what he had heard, had now come to be a working, living force. "Besought him" (continued to beseech) that he would come down. Thinking that Jesus must go and see the boy in order to cure him. "At the point of death." Showing the difficulty of the cure, and the urgency of haste. Sickness and trouble are often one means of increasing faith. Like Jacob from his pillow of stones in the night of sorrow, many have seen visions of heaven and of our Father, and have received the message God's angels have brought. Countless stars, invisible by day, shine upon us in the night.

V. 48. "Then said Jesus unto him." Jesus neither refused nor granted the request at once, but uttered a truth which tended to awake a fuller and more spiritual faith. "Except ye see signs and wonders (miracles in two aspects) ye will not believe." Perhaps Jesus was thinking of the form of the request when he said this—the feeling that Jesus must go to Capernaum if he would cure the boy, that the father must see Jesus present to heal. But chiefly he wished to lift the man beyond the outward form of miracles, out of wondering, out of mere proofs of faith, to insight into the very nature and spirit of Jesus as the Son of God.

A Heart at Rest.—What interesting lesson can we learn incidentally from this part of the story?

The cure took place at one o'clock in the afternoon, the seventh hour. The distance from Nain to Capernaum was 25 miles.

The nobleman in haste could have reached home, riding down hill, sometime that same night, perhaps, as MacLaren says, before dark.

But it was the next day, some distance before he reached Capernaum, that he met his servants coming to report that his son was restored.

The natural inference is that the father did not hasten home, himself, and the best he rode being weary by their swift and urgent journey in the morning. He had come weary and heavy laden and found rest. "He that believeth shall not be in haste." He had a foretaste of the promise Jesus gave to his disciples more than two years later, "Believe that ye have received and ye shall have" (Mark 11:24 R. V.).

V. 54. "Second miracle." Sign. Not the second miracle Jesus had wrought (v. 45), but the second in Galilee.

Why was this the best of all the Messiahs which rewarded his faith? How can we have such faith? Prof. Drummond says: "So far as I can see there is only one way in which faith is got, and it is the same in the religious world as it is in the world of men and women. I learn to trust you, my brother, as I come to know you. I watch you, I live with you. I find out that you are trustworthy, and I come to trust myself to you and lean upon you."

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